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into drams—cordials, I repeat it, which may give the heart a transient warmth, but which gradually rob it of its mental worth, its best affections. The child of this delicate, fashionable, and feeling nurse pines away for want of proper nourishment; and then begins the supplementary diet of thick gruel and panada, totally unfit for those digestive powers which languish for the want of the diet of nature. Yet the little one lives, and in the intervals of cholic it smiles, and presses with its hands the bosom that ought to supply its *only* nourishment. The delicate mother often sinks herself into a premature decline by vain exertions, fruitless anxiety, by obstinately keeping an improper resolution, or at least she saps her health, and contracts evil habits from the injudicious experiment. But is it in a crowded, contaminated city of Europe, of Britain, or of Ireland, where ripeness, rottenness, and immaturity are compressed together—where the female breast heaves not so much with love and tenderness, as with anxious solicitude to rank with a higher station, never casting its reflection on the rank below, and deriving at least comfort from the comparison—is it in a city, where we see in the streets wretched infants suspended, I may literally say hanged, from the arms of insensible and intoxicated mothers; where in higher rank we see infants brought into company *themselves*, under the influence of intoxicating draughts—Is it where—I cannot, or rather will not proceed farther—miserable mothers!—unfortunate children!—

A. P.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, LAID
BEFORE THE GENERAL MEETING

OF THE RICHMOND NATIONAL INSTITUTION, FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE INDUSTRIOUS BLIND, IN GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, DUBLIN; HELD ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF MAY, 1811. WITH THE GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INSTITUTION, AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE FUNDS.

THE managers feel great satisfaction in being able to inform the subscribers, that the institution is considerably improved since their last report was published.

In the month of December, they came to a resolution to admit six pupils in addition to the original number of twelve; and there are now fifteen pupils in the house; and four candidates for admission on the books, whose case will be considered on the next day of meeting. They have admitted one day pupil, who merely receives, at his own choice, instruction in manufacture.

The conduct of the pupils has been, upon the whole, very regular and orderly; many of them have made rapid progress in the trades at which they are employed; and a sensible improvement in constitution, and external appearance is observable in all, since the time of their admission.

The manufactures hitherto carried on in the institution, have consisted of nets of various kinds, but chiefly for gardens, mats, and matting made of bent or sedge, and baskets.

It will be gratifying to the subscribers to observe by the accounts submitted to them, that the two first of these manufactures have yielded a profit, even after deducting the expense of the instructors.

The basket manufacture appears under less favourable circumstances: but it nevertheless promises to afford a profit as large as, or even larger than the other branches.

Among the difficulties with which the managers have had to contend, the principal has been to provide materials in the last mentioned manufacture. A considerable quantity of willows was lost at the commencement of the manufacture, by the negligent and injudicious manner in which they were stowed by the first instructor; and when the pupils began to attain some expertness in the trade, the stock of materials became exhausted.

The managers have taken great pains to procure an additional supply, but without effect:—persons who stipulated to furnish them with large quantities have failed in performing their engagements; so that at present they have only a few hundred of bundles remaining, which are in a state of preparation for what in the trade is called white work; and the manufacture in the mean time, is necessarily suspended. The loss is much to be lamented, as the earning of some of the pupils has amounted to two shillings per day, and on an average the profit on the work of the pupils, who have been kept at it for a few months, has been more than equivalent to the cost of their maintenance. The managers earnestly entreat that such of the subscribers as have any means, or opportunity of procuring a supply of willows amongst their country friends, will exert themselves to that desirable effect.

To promote industry and exertion, the committee, since the first day of the present year, have adopted the plan of allotting a proportionable part of their earning to the pupils. One-sixth part of the value of their labour is set apart for them, and of this allowance, one-sixth is given them for immediate encouragement, the remaining five-sixths are left to accumulate for them, till they leave the institu-

tion—subject to deduction for wanton or negligent loss of cloaths, or wilful mischief.

The annual donations, subscriptions, and dividend on stock, are estimated at £500.; to this sum is to be added the profit on the manufacture, which, if materials can be procured, at the accustomed rates, and taking into consideration also, the improving expertness of the pupils, the managers expect will be considerable. At the same time, the public ought to be reminded, that the institution is not to be viewed in the light of a lucrative manufactory, but as a school, for such indigent and helpless blind persons, as are disposed to industry, from which the pupils are expected to depart, in order to make room for others, as soon as they shall have acquired sufficient knowledge and dexterity to maintain themselves.

In the schedule of the property of the institution, the whole cost of the house and premises, repairs and alterations, will be seen at one view. The expenditure which comes under this head, together with the yearly rent and taxes, have subjected the institution to a weighty burden—weightier perhaps, some may think, than was suitable to its means, or requisite for its purposes in its present infant state. But the managers have to observe, that the same consideration which induced the present subscribers to originate this scheme of mercy, equally inspired the hope, that the beneficent concurrence of the public, would soon advance the institution to that magnitude, which it must attain in order to full utility. In this event, less extensive premises would not have served the purpose, and should the managers be enabled to realize their hope, so as to fill the present house, the expense incurred by its capaciousness will then appear much

less in comparison with the number accommodated, than it can now be deemed disproportionate. The committee will not relinquish the sanguine prospect they have cherished, until the utter failure of their representations compels them to despair of adequate aid from the public. They will trust, that a claim on humanity, which speaks for itself, and which no arguments can make more im-

pressive, will not be blighted by a coldness which in no other instance has been exemplified. Should this however unhappily, in defiance of every present expectation, prove the case, the committee have the comfort of reflecting, that instead of being embarrassed, they will be materially aided, in adopting a narrower scale, by a profitable disposal of the present premises.

ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE RICHMOND NATIONAL INSTITUTION, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST APRIL, 1811.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.		Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Cloathing,.....	81	19	8	By Donations, 1810,.....	171	9	5½	
Fuel,.....	25	18	2	Subscriptions, do.....	224	2	9	
Soap and Candles,.....	11	7	0	Interest on funded stock,...	98	0	0	
Rent and Taxes,.....	135	9	9	Produce of £400. 3¼ per				
Printing and Stationary,.....	35	12	9	cent. Debentures sold by				
Servant's Wages,.....	27	9	1	order of a General Meet-				
Salaries outstanding from last				ing,.....	315	9	8	
June,.....	20	0	0	Cash found in Poor-Boxes, 24	14	11		
Salary of Superintendant to 1st				Profit on Net Manufacture, 6	15	11½		
April,.....	72	17	6	Do. on Mat Manufacture, 10	18	4½		
Provisions,.....	215	13	6½					
Incidents,.....	17	10	3					
Furniture 10 per cent. allowed								
for wear and tear,.....	20	16	4½					
Loss on Basket Manufacture, 26	10	2½						
Excess of Income above Ex-								
penditure,.....	160	6	10					
	£851	11	1½			£851	11	1½

General Rules and Regulations for the Richmond National Institution, for the instruction of the industrious blind.

THE purpose of this institution is, the instruction of indigent and well disposed blind, in such useful arts or trades, as they shall be found capable of acquiring, whereby they may be enabled to provide for themselves, and to become useful members of society.

The institution is under the direction of a president, eight vice-presidents, three trustees, a secre-

tary, and twenty-one additional members, constituting a committee of management.

A subscription of one guinea, annually, constitutes an annual member, and of twenty guineas at once, or within twelve calendar months, a member for life.

General meetings of the members are to be convened by public advertisement, (inserted five days before, in two news-papers), on the first Monday of May, and first Monday of November, in every year: seven members present, shall be

competent to transact business. The president, one of the vice-presidents, one of the trustees, or, in their absence, any member present, to be then chosen, is to preside. An extraordinary general meeting may be called, in the like manner, either by the committee of management, or by the president, or by any of the vice-presidents, or by the requisition of any ten members addressed to the president, one of the vice-presidents, or one of the trustees; the purpose or purposes for calling such extraordinary general meeting to be specified in the public advertisement, and no other business to be then discussed or transacted.

The general meeting is to have the ultimate controul over the whole institution; and particularly the power to make, alter, or annul laws; but the determination of any general meeting in those respects must be confirmed by the then next general meeting. No determination of a general meeting respecting the property of the institution, is to have effect, unless confirmed by the then next general meeting, consisting of not less than twenty-four members, of whom three-fourths, at least, must vote for such confirmation.

Twenty-one members are to be elected from the members at large, at the general meeting on the first Monday of May, in every year, who, with the president, vice-presidents, trustees, and secretary, are to be a committee of management.

The committee is to meet at such times as they shall deem most useful. Three members are to constitute a meeting for the transaction of business; and the president, one of the vice-presidents, one of the trustees, or, in their absence, any member to preside. The committee is to order and direct all necessary

buildings, works, and repairs, and all requisite supplies of implements, materials, and accommodations. The committee is to determine on the number of objects to be received, and on the nature and extent of the beneficence to be granted; to admit such applicants as circumstances may point out to be the most proper objects; to frame regulations for their own conduct, and for the internal management of the establishment, as well as for the instruction and moral government of the pupils; to hire, suspend, or discharge all persons employed in the institution, to receive and collect the subscriptions, and pay same into the hands of the treasurer; to audit all accounts, and order all payments; and, in general, to exercise the complete superintendence of the institution, subject to the controul of the general meeting. The committee is to keep such a registry of proceedings, as shall enable them at all times to exhibit a detailed view of the progress and state of the institution, in order, that under the direction of the general meeting, an account of the funds, income, expenditure, and every other particular necessary to full information, may from time to time be laid before the public. The trustees are to have all interests in houses or ground, and all funded property vested in them; and when necessary, they are to convey the same, as they shall be directed by the general meeting, under the foregoing regulations.

The secretary is to assist at the meetings of the committee, and at the general meetings.

The treasurer is to account with, and act under the direction of the committee; and the committee is to lay all the accounts of the institution, and all their own transactions before the ordinary general meeting, for inspection and controul.

Whenever the office of the president, or of any of the vice-presidents, or trustees, or of the secretary or treasurer, shall become vacant, the committee shall have the power of recommending a successor, and may either call an extraordinary general meeting, in the manner before directed, for the purpose of filling the vacancy, or may defer the election to the then next ordinary general meeting, as to them shall seem best.

Elections are to be by ballot; and no annal subscriber can vote at a general meeting, unless he or she shall have been a member for one year prior thereto; nor can any member be permitted to vote at a general meeting, unless all arrear of his or her subscription shall have been previously paid.

QUERIES, to be answered previous to the admission of pupils into the Richmond National Institution, for the instruction of the industrious blind.

(Queries to be answered by a medical gentleman.)

1.—WHAT is the nature and supposed cause of the applicant's blindness?

2.—Is it total?

3.—Is it deemed incurable?

4.—Has applicant had the small-pox or cow-pock?

5.—Is applicant free from epileptic and other fits, and from every disease which could prove injurious to fellow pupils?

6.—Does applicant labour under any bodily infirmity, which may render him a burden to the institution?

(Queries to be answered by a clergyman, priest, or minister, or some other respectable person.)

1.—What is the name and age of the applicant?

2.—How long has applicant been blind?

3.—At what place, or in what parish, was applicant born?

4.—Where does applicant now reside?

5.—How long has applicant resided there?

6.—Has applicant been employed in any handicraft work, or in what other manner?

7.—How has applicant been supported?

8.—Are applicant's parents living or dead?

9.—If living—What are their names, residence, condition, or circumstances; and what family have they?

10.—Has applicant ever wandered about as a beggar; or played on any musical instrument in the streets, or at public-houses;—and if so, how long since?

11.—Does applicant bear a character of integrity, regularity, decency and sobriety?

12.—Is applicant of sound intellect?

Applications, accompanied with answers to the above, to be addressed (post paid, if from the country,) to the Superintendent of the *Richmond National Institution for the instruction of the Industrious Blind, Great Britain-street*; and signed respectively by the several parties required, residing within the parish to which the candidate shall belong.

N.B. Persons applying for admission, are desired to observe, that the object of the institution being not to provide for the permanent support of those taken under its protection, but to teach them the means of providing a livelihood for themselves; therefore, as soon as they shall have received all the instruction of which they shall be found capable, they must necessarily

rily be dismissed, in order to make room for other pupils.

Females will be admitted, when the funds shall enable the managers to fit up proper separate apartments for their accomodation.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

FROM THE APPENDIX TO THE REPORT
OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE
HIGH PRICE OF BULLION.

THE FOLLOWING EXAMINATION AFFORDS
SOME CURIOUS INFORMATION ON
THE MANNER, IN WHICH THE
SYSTEM OF BANKING IS CARRIED
ON IN ENGLAND.

Wm. Huskisson, esq. in the Chair.

Thomas Richardson, esq. called in,
and examined.

I BELIEVE you are a bill broker ?
Yes.

You are also an agent for country
banks ?—Yes.

Have country banks increased in
number since the restriction on the
Bank of England ?—Very considerably.

Can you tell in what proportion ?
No, I never made any calculation.

Do you know how many country
banks there are ?—No, I do not, it
might be easily ascertained from the
printed lists of country bankers.

Are you aware that the notes of
the country bankers in circulation are
much increased ?—I have no doubt
of it ; very considerably.

Are those notes which are made
payable in London increased ?—Yes,
I should think very much.

Do you mean the notes of country
banks generally are increased ?—Yes,
both descriptions ; those made pay-
able in London, and those which are
not.

What means have you of know-
ing they are increased ?—General
observation.

What is the nature of the agency

for country banks ?—It is two-fold ;
in the first place to procure money
for country bankers on bills when
they have occasion to borrow on dis-
count, which is not often the case ;
and in the next place, to lend the
money for the country bankers on
bills on discount. The sums of mo-
ney which I lend for country ban-
kers on discount are fifty times more
than the sums borrowed for country
bankers.

Do you send London bills into the
country for discount ?—Yes.

Do you receive bills from the coun-
try upon London in return, at a date,
to be discounted ?—Yes, to a very
considerable amount, from particular
parts of the country.

Are not both sets of bills by this
means under discount ?—No, the bills
received from one part of the coun-
try are sent down to another part
for discount.

And they are not discounted in Lon-
don ?—No. In some parts of the
country there is but little circulation
of bills drawn upon London, as in
Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Sussex, &c.
but there is there a considerable cir-
culation of country bank notes, prin-
cipally optional notes. In Lan-
cashire there is little or no circulation
of country bank notes ; but there is
a great circulation of bills drawn
upon London at two or three months
date. I receive bills to a considera-
ble amount from Lancashire in par-
ticular, and remit them to Norfolk,
Suffolk, &c. where the bankers have
large lodgements, and much surplus
money to advance on bills for dis-
count.

Do you not send bills drawn in
London by one merchant upon ano-
ther, to be discounted in the coun-
try ?—Yes, to a considerable amount.

Are not bills of that description
called notes, in London ?—Generally
so.

How do you get your remittances